



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 3.—No. 14.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1845.

Whole Number 170

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor:

At the corner of Main and Kimball Street,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

TERMS.—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, \$1

Every subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

INDIAN TALK.

It is generally known that several Indian tribes met in the Creek nation last June, to form a union among all the tribes in America, and the 'Creek Advocate,' published at Talegush, gives the following sketch of the council.

The Late General Council.—The talks.—The following talk together with a pipe and beads of assorted colors, was received by the Creeks, of Muscogees, Chippewas, Tahwas, and Menawallas:

Brothers—Once before we sent you a talk, but have received no answer. We have concluded, therefore, to send you another, as we have been informed that the object for which the present Council has been called, is that you may meet all your red brethren in General Council, around the Great Council Fire, which you, Muscogees, have kindled since you came to the West, to renew the friendship that formerly existed between your forefathers and other tribes, to shake hands with the right hand and five fingers, and to devise the best plan by which our children shall be trained up in the straight path of peace. The talk which we send is intended not for the Muscogees alone, but also for our brethren the Cherokees, the Choctaws, and Chickasaws. We have heard that about two years ago, a Council, like the present one, was held by the Cherokees, and which, we are sorry that we could not attend. When you receive our talk and beads, and have explained them to your people, you will, afterwards please return them. The beads of different colors that we send, will represent the Languages of the tribes that send them. The Muscogees, and all other tribes who meet around your Council Fire, we consider our friends, and wish them to 'shake hands with our friends.'

When you return our beads, send us some of yours, and talk also, informing us of the proceedings of the council.

The talk we send you, is after the manner of our forefathers.

Your friends, the Tahwas and Menawallas, send some beads, as a token of their friendship, for the Muscogees, which they wish you to keep in remembrance of them; so that should they send any of their people among you, seeing those beads, they will know that they are from their friends.

We hope the day is not far distant, when we shall have the pleasure to see each other, and when we shall have the opportunity to shake hands and to talk together.

Talk of the 'warriors' of the same tribes.

As our leading chiefs have sent a talk to those of the Muscogees—us, the 'warriors' of the four different tribes, the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Tahwas, and Menawallas, send also a talk and beads of different colors, to our friends, the warriors of the Muscogees, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. The objects we have in sending these beads, are to show that we wished to be friendly with all tribes, and to keep open the white path of peace, that we may train up our children in it, and teach them to be friendly with all men. There are many warriors among us; but we fear there are many calling themselves thus, who are not warriors. According to our old customs it is our duty to take the talks of our head men, and to follow, they going ahead, and wherever they shall lead, but whenever they fail, we, as warriors, take their places, and protect them, our women, and our children. Our friends we wish to send back a talk in reply to this one.

We, also, with our talk, send a pipe ornamented with beads and feathers of the Eagle. The pipe being painted blue, shows that such is the color of the sky at the time we send it, and which we believe to be a token of friendship. Having received the pipe, fill it with the tobacco attached to it, and let all our friends smoke it; for when we shall see the smoke rising up to the sky, then will our hearts feel good. The beads are also a token of the friendship which we bear towards our brethren. The Eagle feathers are intended to keep the White path clean, which has, of late, been stained by blood. You must sweep it out clean with them.

Tuck-a-batche Micco's Talk.—Brothers—I rise up this day to give a small talk. The talk that I am going to deliver, will be around the Council Fire of the Muscogees, with a bright sky above.

The white beads which I hold in my

hand, I am going to send to our Grand Father, the Delaware. In the time of our Forefathers, he sent to us a talk and some beads, saying: Your ears are stopped, and your eyes have dust in them—receive these emblems, they will open your ears, and wipe out the dust from your eyes. These were the words we once received from the Delawares, the intention of which was to open the White path of peace, that we might train up our children in it.

I am now tracing up the old customs of our Fathers, and what I am saying is understood by all of our old people present. I also speak in the presence of Gov. Butler, and Col. Logan, Agents for the Cherokees and Creeks, and of Lieut. Flint, of the United States army. This talk is given that those who are not present may hear it also. As we have lately had some difficulty with some of our red brethren, we now send these beads to our Grand Father, the Delaware, that the White path so lately stained with blood may be cleaned, and that some plan may be fallen upon for the preservation of peace, and to prevent the further shedding of the blood of any of our brethren. The persons who were killed, from what I can learn, were of the tribe called the Pawnee Mahas—a tribe that but few of us have ever seen.

Brothers—We have travelled a long way from the course of the rising sun. Before coming to the land we now inhabit, we heard a great deal about our brethren who dwell towards the setting sun.

Since arriving and kindling here our new fires, we have had the pleasure to see some of our western brethren, and have taken great interest in explaining to them the ways of our Forefathers. In former times, our fathers knew nothing of the emblems, I hold in my hands, as in those days there was nothing but war and bloodshed among the people. But since the adoption of these emblems, and the use of them for making peace between different tribes, becoming a custom among the Red people, they have proved of great benefit, and form the ground work of training our children in the path of peace. The white beads and tobacco, which I send to the different tribes, are to cleanse the path which has lately been stained with blood; and I wish all those who hear this talk to take it home with them, and to tell it to their children and grand children, and to advise them to walk in the straight path of peace. It is given around the Great Council Fire, and must not be forgotten as long as the sun rises and sets, or the waters run and the trees grow. I will send this talk by Mr. Baptiste, to our Grand Father the Delaware, with the request that he will send it with some beads and tobacco, to the Pawnee Mahas and say to them that the path that leads to their country has grown up; when they receive them the path will be opened, and purified of the stain of blood. No more blood must be spilt. I will send word to them, that hereafter when traveling the path should they happen to see blood or bones, they must think that they have been caused by lightning, a fall from a horse, or through some accident. The red people like other populous nations, have among them some bad people, who will, probably, stain the path by spilling blood. Should any do so, we feel that it will be our duty to rise up with our arms, and joining our friends put a stop to it.

I send you some Tobacco and beads to our Grand Father, the Delaware, with a request that he will send them and this talk to the Shawnees, Wyandots and Kickapoes. I am done.

Col. Alberson, Chickasaw Speaks:

We are in the path of our forefathers: I have but a few words to say, but will say them in the same spirit of those I have heard speak. The new Race know but little, or nothing of the habits of our fathers.

I remember to have seen a similar council in former times; this is in the original way. The path is thus kept white and clean, even to each other's doors.

The little difficulty that occurred a short time back, I now regard wiped out by this white path, and I am glad to see the white path renewed and extended to the Northern Tribes, and I am glad to see all uniting to keep clear this path. I hope all nations will join and assist in keeping this path open and clear of obstructions.

When I reach home, I will explain to my people, what I have witnessed and heard here; and I will also use my influence with different tribes to get them to inculcate and teach the same to their children.

This is all. A short talk is often better than a long one and all sufficient. I would like to have a copy of the proceedings here, to read to my people when I get home. I am glad to see the Agents present. When I get home I will call a council and invite our Agent.

Cho-ah-wah-na, Chickasaw Chief.

I was glad when I received the mes-

sage to meet my brothers here. I had long heard of my brothers that I had never seen. I have heard the talk, when I get home I will call all my people, even the women and the children, and when I tell them the talk that I heard here, I will be as good as if they were all here and heard it with their own ears. My brothers have made the White path for me to travel on. I will go home on it. Should I take a notion to return at some other time I will travel it again. I have met my older and younger brothers, and my uncles, heard the talk, and will follow it; and I will smoke the pipe and tell all my people what I have heard and seen when I get home. This talk is given that it is placed in my hands is for the Comanche Chief with ten stands of beads. I will go and hunt him up and give them to him; and if I get an answer I may come back. That's all.

Nili cat-gah, Choctaw Chief.

All of us that are assembled here, are of different nations and colors. I am a friend to all. I am glad the Great Spirit has ordered this council for all the red people and white to meet and talk about peace. We are all brothers from one parent and should not disturb each other at home, or abroad. Whatever we have we should share agreeably, not take each other's property. You might as well take off one of our legs as rob us.

There are some persons of all nations who commit wrongs, and I intend to remark therefore as general. We will recollect the place in the Muscogee nation, where the Council Fire is built, and where the smoke will ascend to the skies. There are four chiefs in the Choctaw nation; when we return to our homes all shall hear the talk that has been delivered here. I now close and join with the Osages in wishing to get home, though we have been here longer than they have. I am done.

Black Dog, Osage Chief:

My brothers: The Fire was built, and I was invited here. I have come. I see my brothers want all right.

When I saw the broken days (beads) I was in a great hurry to get here, and I am now in as great a hurry to get back and carry the news. I want to get to my people before they can go to that tribe at the Sac Plains.

Black Dog, Osage Chief:

I forget something—you have made the White path to the Pawnee Mahas; now before I get back home, some of my young men may have lost horses; shall I pursue them that have stolen them? I will do as you say. Some of my men may be killed. If you say let them alone that have killed my people I will do so. I will now wait your answer.—Not only may my people be killed and our horses stolen, but your people served in the same way.

Tuck-a-batche Micco, Creek War Chief.

I heard my friend Black Dog. I listened to him well, and would advise him to keep near home, and wish he would advise his people not to go too far; and is soon as we hear the return of our talk, we will let you know. Advise your women to stay at home, and if you must hunt, hunt in some other direction than the Pawnee Mahas.

All should do as our brothers the Osages; bring in all the stolen horses—to the general council. Hereafter quit stealing horses from one another; all red men and white men too, mean it for all—this is the first cause of bloodshed: The Cherokees our brothers are not present but we want to give some of them a talk: they have straggling men passing through the country, murdering and stealing—this must be put a stop to. I am talking to extend my talk to all under this roof. I speak as the authorized Chief of the Muscogees—Gen. McIntosh. One thing more, in a Treaty with the United States, we are pledged protection.

Troops by agreement are to be stationed at Choteau's Trading House, up the Canadian, and also up the Arkansas, at 'Ufashashago' Town.

When we shall all get at peace again with the different tribes, the troops may be recalled or dispensed with &c. Whenever you meet your friends tell them these troops are placed there for our protection. The Principal Chief of our different brothers must assemble their people when they get home and explain all this; this is the last word I have to say. The next general council we will invite our brothers through the different United States, agents, to ensure their safe delivery.

Young men sometimes travel into the dark, and are not enough mindful of this good talk. I am done. If any of our brothers want to talk they can do so, if not the general business of the council will be closed.

Sentence for Murder.—Orin De Wolf, tried for murder at Worcester, and found guilty on Friday night last, received sentence of death the next morning.

A SCOTCH RIDDLE.

An account of the wonderful Prophet now on his way to this place.

There is now to be seen here, a strange and most wonderful ancient Prophet, who says his generation was before Adam was created. He is not the Wandering Jew, nor the son of Nosh, nor the old Levite, nor St. John of Jerusalem, as some have falsely supposed; for, before they were he was.—The Holy Scriptures frequently make mention of him, particularly in St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John.

He is no impostor—he knows not his parents, nor ever sucked his mother's breasts. His beard is red as vermilion; he goes barefooted like a Grey Friar; he drinks no wine nor strong drink—but water only. His diet is moderate; he takes no money if offered to him; he wears no hat; his coat is neither woven nor spun, and yet is of a very fine color. He despises the pomp and grandeur of this present age; for he had rather dwell in a barn than in a king's palace; yet is he neat and clean beyond imagination. He walketh with neither sword or spear, yet he walketh boldly and uprightly in the face of his enemy. He can, if he pleases, encounter the strongest man—and wild beasts fly before him in amazement; at the sound of his voice they are dismayed and terrified. He is often abused by the wicked, yet he takes it patiently. He lets all men alone with their religion; he is neither a Baptist or Protestant, he eats no flesh in Lent; he is very watchful, he sleeps not in bed, but sits up all night with his clothes on; he creeps out on this wicked world with outstretched arms. He is an excellent pattern to all mankind, for he is loud and joyous, and his voice raiseth up the people to labor, by telling them the day of the Lord is at hand; nay, the very doors and windows fly open at his prophecies. Poor women, who have bad husbands, have reason to rejoice that there is such a prophet come into this part of the world, to set before their foolish husbands such a pattern of sobriety; both men and women, who follow his example, may live to a good old age, for he was with Nosh in the Ark, and was when Christ was crucified; yet he denies no article of the Christian Faith. His voice is shrill and powerful. He once preached a sermon which convinced a man of his sins, and caused him to weep most bitterly for swearing and lying; yet he is contented to sit down with the insults of wicked men; but when the Lord cometh to judge the world in righteousness, he will not be charged with sin. The people flock daily to see him, and are sure he is no impostor; so that they even send their friends and relations to see him.

The Testimony of the celebrated Mr Twig-thorne, concerning the above wonderful Prophet, extracted from one of his letters to the Royal Society.

"I have, besides the remarkable curiosities above communicated, met with something much more extraordinary than ever I expected."

When I was on the confines of Siberia, as I walk'd through a field in the neighborhood, I perceived a stately personage directing his footsteps towards me; I made a full stand to observe him;—his beard was long and red—his feet were bare, and although the season was extremely cold, by the cheerfulness of his countenance, the weather did not seem to affect him. He lifted up his voice on a sudden with surprising strength of lungs and shrillness of accent, and with outstretched arms, that amazed me, and immediately a multitude surrounded him, whom he intreated to eat with him. By what means provisions came there I know not, the field being to all appearance barren; but I am confident they all did eat, and went away satisfied, after he had spoken something to them, which, by reason of my too great a distance from the place, I could not distinctly understand; but I concluded it was an exhortation to prayer, or something of the kind. After this he disappeared.

When I came to the next village, viz: Bulantz, I enquired of the inhabitants if they had seen this extraordinary person who informed me, that he was a great Prophet, and that he had lived before and with Nosh; that at his voice, all the evil spirits which haunted their neighborhood immediately disappeared, and wild beasts fled before him; and further added, I might depend upon it, that he would be seen in the northern parts of Great Britain in March 1838. This was all the intelligence I could get, the people of Lullnitz not being of a very communicative temper."

Thou fairer art than sons of men;
Into thy lips is store
Of grace infused: God therefore thee
Hath blest forevermore.

Then of the King desir'd shall be
Thy beauty vehemently,
Because he is thy Lord, doth thou
Him worship reverently.

One hint further of this wonderful Prophet; he hath many wives; or, as

some term them, "spiritual wives,"—and like their ancient cotemporaries, they are not jealous or ashamed of him, and he loves them.

NAUVOO IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, describing a number of the islands of the Pacific, alludes to one called Nauvoo, the Pearl of the Pacific. It is said to be an isolated spot, some thirty or forty miles in circuit, distant some three or four degrees from any other land, containing from 1000 to 1500 inhabitants. There is every variety of scenery—hill, dale, and valley, delightfully interspersed, covered with verdant trees, and abounding in all kinds of tropical fruits, a salubrious climate, which is so warm that clothing can be easily dispensed with, consequently no more is worn than a proper respect for decency requires. The natives themselves seem to be tinctured with its mildness, and every thing moving in its atmosphere possesses unusual docility. Emphatically it is the abode of innocence and peace. It is governed by a King and a Governor, who have complete control over all the affairs of the inhabitants.

The king enacts laws, puts them in force, sees them carried out, purchases, and sells for each individual, when trading with strangers in the public mart, though those who wish can dispose of their own at their option. Their laws are very simple, and are chiefly confined to the usual duties of parents to children, the suppression of vice and the inculcation of virtue—of which honesty, hospitality and chastity are the most cardinal, and we bethide the delinquent! His punishment is speedy and severe. Disobedience and want of respect in children to parents, are most severely punished by castigation, lacerating the back of the offender in some conspicuous place as an indelible mark of disgrace, though, in truth, seldom does an occasion for the exercise of this law occur. The people are all as one family; the younger paying implicit obedience to the more advanced in years. Lewdness of speech or action is every where discountenanced, inasmuch that a native holds it degrading to be guilty of either. What a picture is here presented to the civilized world! We may we blush, when we compare our own manners and customs with those of these untutored children of nature; we may look on and admire—we may imitate in some measure, but never with our host of (Christian) vices, can we arrive so near perfection.

Lake Superior.—A friend of ours, now on an exploring expedition, writes from Lapointe, at the west end of the Lake, that there are six or eight vessels now engaged to advantage in navigating those waters.

Among those conveyed across the St. Louis, this spring, is the *Uncle Tom*, a well furnished and staunch vessel of a hundred tons, with excellent accommodations for passengers. She is commanded by Capt. John Wood, an excellent man, a thorough sailor, and an experienced pilot; she runs from the Sault to Copper Harbor and Lapointe, touching at the intermediate points on the southern shore of the Lake. Adventurers to the 'copper region,' would add to the pleasures of the trip, by securing a berth on board the *Uncle Tom*.

There appears to be quite a rush to this mineral region the present season, and from what we can learn, independent of worked mines, there are others of equal richness not yet opened. The ore is mixed with considerable of a sprinkling of silver. Next season's operation will develop more fully the hidden wealth of this hitherto unexplored region, and draw thousands of emigrants to that upper country.—[Chicago Journal.]

From New Zealand—Fight with the English.—The last New Bedford Mercury states, on the authority of a letter from Capt. Howland of the ship *London Packet*, of Fairhaven, dated Bay of Islands, New Zealand, March 13th, that the natives of New Zealand had risen upon the English inhabitants of the Bay of Islands, and completely overpowered them.

On the 13th of March a battle was fought between the English and natives, in which the former sustained a loss of twenty to thirty killed, and a great many wounded. The English fled to the vessels in port, leaving the town in possession of the natives, who soon reduced it to ashes.

Slavery excitement at Savannah.—A man, avowing himself an abolitionist,

and publicly attempting to give currency to his sentiments, was arrested, July 6, by the police, and committed to the watch house. At night a crowd attempted to get him out, to tar and feather him, but did not succeed. A second attempt was made this morning, when he was brought before the Mayor; he was saved only by the firmness of that functionary, who seized a pistol and threatened to shoot the first man that made the attempt.

Works of Art.—Mr. Lester, United States Consul of Genoa, has brought with him two works of art, which have afforded us a great deal of pleasure. One is an original portrait of Americus Vesputius, the only one in Italy, and which was presented to Mr. L. by the family. It was taken by Brongino, and has been preserved by the lineal descendants of the Vesputii family with the greatest care. It represents Vesputii with a chart in his hand, and apparently contemplating the distant ocean he is to traverse. The head seems to have been shaven like that of a monk, but the whole face presents nothing particularly prepossessing. The picture is accompanied with undoubted testimonials of its originality, among others, a letter from the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It shows the state of art at that time, and by its freshness, preserved through so long a period, exhibits the great skill of the artist. The Vesputii family are poor. Two daughters are engaged in teaching school, while the son, the only lineal male descendant, is employed in the Treasury Department of the government, at a salary less than a hundred dollars. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, however, supplies the wants of the family from his own pocket. Mr. L. was the first American that had ever called on the family, and they were deeply affected by the compliment, as they had been before mortified at the neglect of our countrymen. They are deeply chagrined at the conduct of their sister, who, after having been the mistress of some dozen of men, had the impudence to ask our government for a grant of land to herself, as the only descendant of the Vesputii family. We hope this portrait will adorn the Capitol; for it certainly should be a natural picture.

The other gem of art we referred to is a modern work, executed by a monk belonging to a convent in Genoa. It is a crucifix scene. Our Savior is represented on the cross, in all the agony of his painful death. The body is wrought of one solid piece of ivory, the largest we have ever seen, and which is of itself a curiosity. The anatomical truth of every part of the form—the perfect representation of nature in every detail, astonishes the anatomist, while the character of the face—nay, the expression of anguish in every muscle, and in the whole attitude fills the artist with admiration. Even Mr. Powers looked on it with wonder. The intellectual and majestic brow is knit in the extreme agony, while around the glorious mouth plays the smile of resignation. The brow is the bitter prayer in the garden, while the mouth is the embodied exclamation, 'Thy will be done.' We have never seen any thing equal to this of its kind. Even the distended veins are seen coursing under the skin, and the exquisite finish of every part is equalled only by the perfect harmony and wonderful expression of the whole. It is a gem of art, and what renders it stronger still, it is the only work the artist ever executed.—[N. Y. Evening Mirror.]

Atlantic and Pacific Junction.—The Liverpool Times has an article upon this subject, from which it appears that the route has been surveyed, and the project pronounced feasible by M. Arago, of Paris. 'It seems,' (says the Times,) 'that Don Jose de Garry, with some Mexican officers, and an Italian engineer, Don G. Moro, have been employed upwards of a year in surveying the district of Tehuantepec, and that the result of their investigations has satisfied the great French authority, Arago, and other eminent scientific men in this country and on the continent that the new scheme is feasible, and may be successfully carried out. Garry is guaranteed by the Government, for a period of fifty years, two thirds of the tolls arising from the transit, commencing with the opening of the communication between the two oceans; and for the fourth of the receipts, which the Government takes, the shareholders are to have an interest to the expiration of Garry's term. Breadth of land, to the extent of thirty miles, on each side of the line, is ceded to him in fee-simple, with the privilege of purchasing lands and establishing colonies to the extent of one hundred and fifty miles more. This, in substance, is the proposition which is now before the capitalists of London, and its purport we have gathered from a circular addressed to many of the leading commercial houses.

The legislature of New Hampshire has extended the freedom of that State to Gov. Dorr,

AND-SO-FORTH-AND-THAT.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN NEW YORK.
On the morning of the 10th ult., at about half past three in the morning a terrible fire began its ravages in the City of New York. A writer to St. Louis says as follows:

New York, July 10, 8 12 o'clock A. M. *Editor's Republic:*
Gents:—The most destructive fire that New York has witnessed since 1835 is now raging. The extent of damage is increasing widely, and means will be taken in less than half an hour to blow up some buildings in order to save others. Broadway suffers largely, and among others I fear the house just taken by Pierre Chouteau, Jr. & Co., for dealers in the heavy planks on broad street. Exchange Place, &c., and the heavy shipping houses. Bowling Green fountain has been destroyed to get more water. We cannot tell what the loss will be.

P. S.—8 34 A. M.—The fire has extended across to the west side of Broadway, at the Bowling Green and will no doubt destroy the whole block, including the Atlantic Hotel and some of the most valuable private dwellings in the city.

The fire was got under about one P. M., having raged nearly ten hours; destroying two hundred and sixty nine buildings, and about six millions of dollars worth of property. Verily the Lord pours on the hot drops in spite of the acowls of hypocritical editors. The fire was severest on Broadway—Broad street. New street and South William street. The St. Louis papers contain the following particulars:

The burnt district is the most important and valuable part of the city, being composed of large and costly buildings filled with extensive merchandise. The French and German merchants congregated chiefly in that district.

The First Division of Artillery, under the command of General Sanford, has been ordered out by his Honor the Mayor, in order to protect the property of the citizens.

This dreadful fire broke out about half past three o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., in New street, about three doors from the corner of Exchange place, in a sperm oil store. It then spread to a chair factory, the next door toward Exchange place; then through to Broad street, and to the corner of Exchange place, where it communicated to a building occupied by some persons who either had a large quantity of saltpetre on storage, or who were manufacturing of fireworks, for in fifteen minutes after it caught fire, the whole blew up with a tremendous explosion, carrying six or seven buildings with it, and shaking the whole city like an earthquake. The explosion was so great as to smash more than a half million panes of glass in the neighborhood. Immediately after the explosion fire was discovered at four different points, showing that the entire block in the rear was in a complete blaze.

The Journal of Commerce gives what appears to be the true cause of the explosion. It says:

The explosion which set this most disastrous conflagration in motion, we have no doubt was from the reservoir gasometer of the Manhattan Company, situated in New street, caused by the heat of the neighboring fire. There was nothing else which could have made it, and the could. In corroboration of this, the gas lights in our office went out instantly upon the explosion.

The explosion was heard distinctly at Staten Island, at a distance of twelve miles, and it is stated that a letter, partially burnt, was picked up by a gentleman two miles beyond New Brighton where it had been carried by the wind caused by the powerful force of the flames.

The total amount insured is \$1,215,000.

Several iron safes were saved from the ruins, many of them so little injured that books and papers were perfectly legible. That of Davis & Brooks, though several times enveloped in flames, is still in a valuable condition. Barclay & Livingston also saved their books and papers.

We record the following casualties as having occurred:

Mr. Augustus L. Cowdrey, a member of No. 42, son of the late Samuel Cowdrey, was in one of the buildings on Broad street when it fell—he has not been heard of since.

A man was carried off by two firemen belonging to No. 15, who had become dazed from his sister being burnt to death, and the loss of all his property.

The body of a man was found in the ruins in Broad street.

A skull has been found near where No. 22 was crushed. As no member of this company is missing, it is impossible to tell who the unfortunate victim is.

A man by the name of Holden, a member of engine No. 42, was killed.

A melancholy and truly distressing scene took place at No. 10 Greenwich street. Mr. Henry, son of John Carey, died of consumption while the fire was raging, and while the flames were spreading to such an extent that it was supposed that the house in which he was might be consumed. Death, however, came on his body wrapped in red clothes, was immediately removed to a place of safety.

The Chief of Police and Ald. Charliff had a very narrow escape of their lives. The walls of a building, while they were in Stone street, nearly hemmed in, fell and is known to have killed one man and

two—It is supposed Col. Johnson, of the New Police, who was in front, and who has not been seen since.

The fire could not have possibly occurred at a more unfortunate period. All the goods houses were overstocked with merchandise. Many large establishments had no insurance, and are, therefore, entirely ruined.

From the Missouri Republican.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

H. roan, (Mo.) July 23, 1845.

It becomes our duty to announce to you the occurrence of a very disastrous accident, which took place at our point this morning. As the steamboat Big Hat was leaving our wharf, on her way to St. Joseph, her starboard boiler burst with a loud report, moving out of its place, passing up through the cabin floor, and up through the hurricane deck, overboard and into the river by the wheelhouse—making a perfect wreck of the boat above the lower deck as far back as the ladies' cabin, and spreading death and desolation among the passengers.

The number of killed and scalded was not ascertained; but the letter gives the names of four killed; fifteen dangerously scalded; and several others missing.

Destruction by Fire.—It is said that a very serious fire occurred in Indianapolis, a few days since, by which one-third of the city was reduced to a heap of ruins.

Doubtful!

A most violent Hail Storm passed over a portion of the American Bottom in this county, on Friday of last week, the 18th inst. It did a good deal of damage, not only to the crops, but to the houses, by the destruction of glass, &c. We have been informed by several farmers of the highest respectability, that they picked up hail stones that fell during the storm, larger than hen's eggs! This may seem incredible, but from the character of the source from whence we have derived our information, we entertain not the slightest doubt of its truth.

Alton Tel.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Siog Sing, July 10, 1845.

I beheld a scene here to day which I never before witnessed again. A little boy about five years of age, said to be a fine child, son of Mr. Elen Acker, a respectable farmer of this town, went into the stable where there was some hay, and is supposed to have taken some matches with him and set fire (accidentally or dumb) to the hay, and before he could be rescued, so rapid were the flames that he perished with the building. I saw the body, or rather what remained of it; but the sight of it, together with the grief of the parents, caused my heart to sicken, and I left the spot.

Another serious accident was related to me to day by a gentleman of this place, Mr. James Fish, of New Castle, a very respectable farmer, and who had endeavored himself to the whole town by his intelligent and successful efforts to promote the cause of temperance and good order, while blasting rocks a few days since, was struck by a fragment of the rock, and so badly hurt that he has since died.

Yours truly,

A. D. G.

Fire in Providence.—A fire occurred in Providence last night, which originated in a stable back of the Washington Hotel. The stable was destroyed, and the storehouse adjoining was also consumed. The roof of a block of stores, likewise was nearly destroyed, and the goods in the stores injured, including 10,000 bushels of corn and other grain. The furniture of the hotel was greatly damaged in the flames. The whole loss is said to be over \$10,000. [Boston Traveller, Thursday.]

Aeol's Death.—Mr. McGould, one of the leading Shakers at Lebanon, New York, much esteemed by the fraternity, was gored to death on Wednesday by an infuriated bull belonging to the North family. He was shockingly mutilated.

Great Fire at Rochester.—The Rochester New York Democrat of the 17th inst. says:

"Our city was last evening visited by the most disastrous conflagration that has happened for many years. About half past nine the flames were discovered bursting from the end of a cabinet shop on the east side of Front street, by R. Bell. The flames spread with great rapidity in three directions, and before they were subdued, between 20 and 25 stores, shops and dwellings were destroyed.

Fire in Baltimore.—Mr. Daniel Rees, dwelling in Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss \$3000, insured.

Fire at Pittsburg.—The fire yesterday morning, (noticed in our second edition,) broke out in a stable of Dennis M. Kelly, on Prospect Hill, between Prospect street and Coal Lane, consuming the stable and five or six houses, all of which were burned. There were five horses burned in M. Kelly's stable. The fire was the result of carelessness. [Pittsburg Ariel.]

Disastrous Fire at Boston.—A fire was discovered at about half past five o'clock on Friday afternoon, in the carpenter shop owned and occupied by Mitchell and Barker, in Lancaster street, which soon enveloped in flames the buildings destroyed, as nearly as could be ascertained, were as follows:

Four stables on Lancaster street, owned by C. & E. Trull, and occupied by Merriam and Gleason, Bancroft, Whitman, and J. and A. Brown.—The buildings were not insured.

The carpenter shop of Messrs Mitchell

and Barker, together with a quantity of stock, tools, etc.,—tools partially insured.

Four wooden houses, owned by Messrs. Trull, and occupied by sundry persons. The houses were fully insured at the Roxbury Mutual Insurance office.

The number of carpenter's shops, stables, etc., destroyed, we should judge was about twelve, and the loss sustained from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

The Troy Fire.—The Whig says: The mills and factory, with their machinery owned by Geo. B. Warren, Esq., were valued at \$35,000 of which thirteen only were insured. The value of the stock owned by Mr. Herrington was about \$20,000—\$13,000 insured. So that the total loss may be put down at \$55,000, \$39,000 exclusive of insurance. We understand that there is every reason to suspect that the fire was the work of incendiary.

Four more Fires in New York.—The drum of fire at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, proceeded from the rope walk at the S. E. corner of 1st avenue and 6th street, which was partially destroyed. Loss trifling.

Another.—About six o'clock yesterday afternoon, three-story brick store No. 28 Pearl street, occupied by Phillips & Co. for an cap store, was discovered to be on fire—the two lower stories were nearly destroyed, and considerable damage done to the stock before it was got under.

Another.—About 8 o'clock in the evening, a fire was discovered in the basement of the church on the corner of North and Broome streets. It was got under without receiving much damage.

Another.—At 10 o'clock last evening the attic of the building known as the Dispensary, on the corner of White and Centre streets, was fired in consequence of the bursting of the chimney, which had been burning some time. The fire department appeared promptly on the spot, the flames were confined to the attic and roof. The upper story was occupied as an organ factory. The amount of probable damage we are unable to obtain.—*Course.*

Movements on Old.—We learn from the Bostonian that Frederick county is again on fire.

Foreign News

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on the 19th ult., by which we have our regular files &c.

The news, however, is not very consequential to the American reader.

The crops will be good, and of course American provisions are dull of sale.

Parliament was to be prorogued about the middle of August.

The Journal des Debats contains an account of the Russian Count Apraxin, his wife and children, being burned in England by their infuriated wife. He treated his murderers, it is said, with an air of cruelty, and the terrible retaliation is therefore the less surprising.

SPAIN.

Both government and people seem determined that, on no consideration whatever, shall the young Queen marry the son of Don Carlos. Immediately on the abdication of Don Carlos becoming known in Madrid, several councils of ministers held, and it was proposed to issue a counter manifesto; but this was abandoned in compliance, as it is said, with the earnest wishes of Christina. Since then, however, the violent, hot-headed and blustering Narvaez has issued an order to the army, in which he declares, against the pretensions of Don Carlos, son to the Queen's hand. This rough soldierly calls Don Carlos himself a traitor.

FRANCE.

The general impression continues to be that the American President is laying as much as possible the negotiations with England, and that these two circumstances will, eventually, render the possession of the whole of Oregon by the United States a certainty.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is in a very agitated state. The rage is having long been to break out again, by any kind of rebellion, and the Jesuits are determined to keep the traitors they have guided. It is painful to see countrymen thus prepared to shed each other's blood.

Some Englishmen are securing the length and breadth of the land, for the purpose of ascertaining if it be practicable to undertake the formation of railways on an extensive scale.

SWEDEN.

The laws lately passed are very unpopular to the aristocracy. Not only do they extend the political privileges of the people, but one of them provides that family successions shall be equally divided among all the children, and not go as heretofore, almost exclusively to the eldest son. The effect of this will be in the course of time there will be no aristocracy, for it is the law of primogeniture alone that keeps up the aristocracy.

INDIA.

The Times has the following: Our letters from Calcutta are to the 13th of May, from which we learn that on the 9th, a destructive fire broke out in the office buildings of Messrs M'civlar, Smith & Co., which, with all they contained, were entirely destroyed—books, paper, and all. The fire soon seized the pre-

ces of Messrs Sewers & Co., adjoining, which quickly shared the same fate; here, fortunately, a portion of the books, property, &c., was saved. Messrs. Kilby & Co. also were sufferers, but principally in household furniture. How the fire originated was not known. Accounts had reached Calcutta of the total destruction, by fire, of the American ship Virginia, on the 5th ult., about 30 miles to the southward of the outer floating light. All hands were saved, excepting the surgeon. She was homeward bound.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, AUG 6 1845.

Ser! hear! weep!—The lion is come up from his thicket, and the destroyer of the Gentiles is on his way; he is gone forth from his place to make his land desolate; and thy cities shall be laid waste, without an inhabitant.—Jer. 4: 7.

We observe that the "Gazette" of St. Louis is laboring to make a "pious" out of the "fires and floods," which have been from time to time various places in our country. The past season, charging all to Mormon "faith and works," found upon prophecy delivered since the martyrdom of Gen. Smith. We think the last fire in New York is a complete rebuttal to such monstrosities; however, to set the matter of prophecy in its proper light and disabuse the public ear, we shall be obliged to give the foundation of all this bluster.

On the 18 page of the "Voice of Truth," Gen. Smith is said to "Remember the Lord Almighty will avenge the blood of his saints that are crucified in the skirts of Missouri." How far a prophecy, for the last war, has not the case, we leave the people to decide. On the 19 page of the same pamphlet, Gen. Smith, after bringing up the question of persecution in a masterly manner, thus spoke: "Let the reprobate wrath of an offended God purify the nation of such kind of corruption." Is the explosion of steamboat boilers and gas factories, and other calamities, the hand of God as plainly manifested upon Pharaoh in Egypt, so let that prophecy tally for itself.

The next allusion of Gen. Smith to trouble, is on the 33d page of said pamphlet, and reads thus: "No honest man can doubt for a moment, but the glory of American liberty is on the wane; and that calamity and confusion will soon, or later, destroy the peace of the people." All that need be said upon this paragraph is, let the Gazette, and all other papers chronicle the venacious "calamities and confusion," that are constantly wasting the nation, and the people can judge.

The Mormons or Latter-day Saints have made no prophecies since the martyrdom of Joseph Smith, and all the speculations of the Gazette and all other papers, are the mere bile of a set of wicked and corrupt men.

As to the fires, God who never errs, has managed them according to his own will, and no Mormon has had any agency, in them, either directly or indirectly, more than to pray that the will of the Father of all spirits might be done, and those wicked men know it.

Our elders have labored diligently for fourteen or fifteen years, to prepare the people to meet such events, as are now transpiring, and have constantly told the inhabitants of America, Europe and Asia, that trouble was at the door. When they cease to warn the world, God has promised, through Joseph Smith, to his disciples as follows: And after your testimony, cometh wrath and indignation upon the people; for a testimony of your testimony, cometh the testimony of earthquakes, that shall cause groanings; the midst of war, and men shall fall upon the ground, and shall not be able to stand. And cometh the testimony of the voice of thunderings, and the voice of lightning, and the voice of tempests, and the voice of the waves of the sea, heaving themselves beyond their bounds. And all things shall be in commotion; and surely, men's hearts shall fail them; for fear shall come upon all people; and angels shall, through the midst of heaven, crying with a loud voice, sounding the trumpet of God, saying, prepare ye, prepare ye, O inhabitants of the earth; for the judgment of our God is come; behold, and lo, the Bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him.

So the inhabitants of the earth may prepare for a second company of prophets in the form of "earthquakes," "thunder," and "lightnings," &c.

There seems to be so no hard hearted people in this world trying to fire the imagination of ungodly men against the Latter-day Saints, but he that sits in the heavens, puts hooks in their noses and leads them into the pit they had dug for their neighbor. So, knowing that there are other judgments in store for the world, we will venture a prediction, and that shall be storm and hail enough to cause a famine, and show the inhabitant of the earth, that Jesus Christ and not

the Mormons, vexes the nations. Enough of the present generation shall see, hear, and feel it, to be witnesses that the servants of God tell the truth.

Watch, for you know not the hour, nor the day; and you cannot accuse the Mormons of making hail; so, watch for the hail, the earthquake, and war shall come, and vex all nations.

Mob at Columbus Ohio.—At Columbus on the 25th ult., a young negro aged 13, on pretext to commit a rape upon a white girl aged 5. He was arrested, and, at the trial, the spirit of the last days began to leaven the people, and a mob of about 100 persons collected the succeeding evening and chastised the negroes generally, by stoning their habitations smashing the windows &c. &c. The marshals and other authorities were applied to, to stop the mob, but, *mirabile dictu*, at the great capital of the sovereign state of Ohio, Governor and all, there was no virtue and patriotism enough among the people to save the clamor of Columbus from the disgrace of a mob of 100!—It is no wonder the Lord heaps coals of fire upon the heads of this generation. They need them.

The Election.—For the general election, which took place last Monday, we had nothing to say. The people knew how to act, and acted. But relative to the election for Sheriff next Monday we have a word or two. An unhappy occurrence has caused Gen. Deming to resign for the present, and the office must be filled.

Col. J. B. Backenstos, one of the Representatives in our Legislature for the 2d, has been recommended to fill the vacancy, and the friends of law and order can not do better than to elect him.

Short sermons in politics, prompt action at the polls, are twice as good as long sermons, stump speeches, and faction, to carry a clean ticket. So we say, God and the people rule, and all is safe.

Peace makes prosperity, and union creates power; so let every honest man cultivate both, and our country is safe from the heterogeneous mass of mobs, and the hypocrisy of hypocrites.

Col. Backenstos has acted honorably with all the citizens of Hancock County, and now let us act as fairly with him, and show the people of the United States that we can not be bought with a mass of postage.

Gullibility.—Any lie, told on the Mormons or more properly, Latter-day Saints, is swallowed down by the community around, as quick as lightning and as safe as a grave. The Mormons are all thieves; are constantly being sent to the penitentiary; have from one to twenty wives a piece, and have such enormous living "brass cannon," that they can show a humming bird's eye out forty miles off; (says the news papers) and yet there is not a Mormon in prison; nor a Mormon killed, (unless martyred), nor a Mormon that has any wife but his own, nor no indictment for bigamy; nor has the report of a cannon been heard since the mob celebrated their own degradation. "O a mob as grand as used to any," the gullibility of this generation, is wide as a barn-door, and gold and slathers of folks in thereat.

Law.—What an immense importance attached to the term law. One wise sage supposes the law is the only rule to live by; another thinks, if it be broken it must be mended; and Blackstone thought it was a "Rule of action." The thought of law is a merry one. Suppose we had, and could understand the laws of every nation, and had no better right to priority than now exists among the whole, could't there be a fix? well there would, as the clown says, "be a super-extravagant tub of stupids to wash off the dirt of naughty men with."

Now, law is old as saith justice be done.

To feel first a grain, and then a tax you a tax.

Rumors reach us of murders in Hancock county, amongst both the Mormon and anti-Mormons. The transactions in that county in the past year are a disgrace to civilization. From the information we can obtain, the whole county is in a perfect state of anarchy. We have been written to by persons at the last whose friends have become proselytes to the Mormon faith, requesting us to dissuade them from going to Nauvoo. We are sorry to say that we know families who are distinguished for industry and piety, have joined this deluded sect. These will probably be the greatest sinners by the villainy of some of the members.

We believe however there are many good citizens in that county, both in and out of the Mormon church. Who could, if they would attempt it, check this anarchy, and restore peace and quiet, still leaving the Mormons to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

We cannot but believe that there are a

large portion of these deluded people who are virtuous and honest, and our sympathies for them is awakened by outrages which have been committed by their opponents which can find no justification.—*Peoria Register.*

Such dreadful good articles never have benefited the Mormons or the world. Sheriff Deming shot a man in his own defence at Carthage, and a man by the name of Hodges was murdered in Nauvoo, by some of his own clan for fear of disclosures, as is most probable, as he was going to his residence at Mechanicsville, from the trial at Burlington; and from the best information the Register can obtain the whole county is in a "perfect state of anarchy." We know not what the county at large is in, but we know that Nauvoo is in a "perfect" state of peace.

If the surrounding country had been as "jealous" for the "honor" of the State when the Smiths were martyred at Carthage last summer, as they pretended to be for the blood of no body knows who, now, some of the "disgrace" that sticks out so prominent at the "sixteen mile point" and other places might have been wiped off and the wrath of God stayed; "rumors" would have fotted in their stead.

As to the Register's belief that a large portion of these deluded Mormons are virtuous and honest, we will go his way for that, and he may rate the portion at 99.33 of the real Mormons in a 100. The Mormons are always ready to show virtue, test honesty, prove religion, watch reputation, try skill, compare cities, vote alike, and promote peace with any righteous people on earth.

But dissuading the Mormons from going to Nauvoo, is a great scheme. It could be about as easy to "dissuade" the lie from burning up towns and cities, and tell God to stop pouring out calamities upon this generation, as to lay an embargo upon the gathering of Israel in her last days. God, who never errs, omanges that matter, and so, as the "sixteen mile pointer" says, the "Gentiles" lay away. The sheep know the voice of the shepherd, and a wolf they will not allow. Isn't that curious?

Great Fire at Calcutta.—The Great Western arrived at New York on the 21st ult. The most important item we get by her, is a destructive fire at Calcutta on the 9th of May.—The total loss of all, including the buildings, is estimated at about 5 or 6 lakhs. Such a fire, it is believed, has not occurred in Calcutta, since it was taken by Surug-dowlah in 1756.

The American ship Virginia, was also entirely destroyed by fire on the 5th of May, a few miles south of Calcutta. Wonder if the Gazette or any other paper will charge these calamities on the Mormons? O! Gods and low to understand the chastening and of an offended God, do ye not now that peace will shortly be taken from the earth?

Hot Drops.—It is said that twelve persons, on the 16th ultimo, in consequence of the intense heat, dropped down dead in the streets of New York.

Courteous.—The St. Louis Sun, has our thanks for giving the Gazette a "hot drop" in exchange for "fire" in the Mormons account.

We pray God to spare from his hot wrath, every city and friend that offers charity to the needy.

The wrath of Man.—Philadelphia says the St. Louis Sun, is again the scene of disgrace and bloodshed, by riots among her firemen. They had continued for two or three days, and still were not at an end.

The wrath of God.—A most tremendous thunder storm, says the St. Louis Sun, has visited Quebec, and one still more violent at New York, prostrating the ruined walls of the late fire, tearing up trees, unroofing houses and doing considerable damage.

The probability is, that the Lord, as he declared by the mouth of the prophets, will feed this generation with judgments till they are satisfied that *Mormons know what is coming*, and then cometh another world.

The next Generation.—Master Bailey turned out on Saturday last, with his company of boys. Long life, and eternal glory to the children of Israel.

Sunk.—The steamer Mungo Park, is said to have been sunk on her downward trip to St. Louis last week.

A Man grown by guano and electricity.—The New Haven Courier tells the following capital story:—

A citizen of this place, while recently on a tour in the State of New York, was induced to make one of the audience of an itinerant lecturer who was holding forth upon the efficacy of electricity as applied to vegetable productions.

In the course of his harangue, guano was incidentally alluded to as a powerful agent in quickening the growth of plants, and the effects of both were displayed in such glowing language that the auditory soon imagined themselves standing in the midst of a field and endeavoring to measure the height of the grain, before it was out of reach. The whole assembly were in a fine state of enthusiasm, and swallowing down the wonders revealed to them with open mouths and staring eyes, when a plain looking old farmer arose, and with apparently much diffidence, begged leave to confirm the lecturer's statements, by the relation of an incident which he had recently witnessed, and to which he had been a party:

I have, said he, a very bad boy, named Tommy, he's given us a good deal of trouble, and having tried various methods to reform him without success, I told my wife that it would be best to try something that was new, rather than more severe. Accordingly we agreed to shut him up at night in the barn. This answered very well for a while, but he grew worse again, till finally I was obliged to shut him up every night at sundown.

Well, one night while Tommy was roosting with the cattle, and I was in bed, there came on a tremendous thunder storm. It lightened sharp enough to put out a man's eyes, and thundered so loud that it made the house rattle like a snare drum. Feeling rather uneasy about the boy, I got up early in the morning, and went out to see how he fared. As I was going to the barn, I met a man most eight foot high coming towards me. I never had seen such a tall critter in all my life before, and I began to feel sorter scarily at having him about my premises.

Hallo, says I, as soon as I could speak, who are you? and what are you doing in my barn yard?

The strange looking animal answered in a little squeaking child's voice, why, father, it's me, don't you know Tommy?

You, says I, why, Tom, how on earth did you get stretched out so long in one night? why, you're grown as tall as all out doors; don't you know it?

Why, yes father, says he, I s'pose I have, for last night I slept on them bags of Guano you put in the barn, and that and the lightning together just did the business.

The effect of this story upon the audience was indeed electric. Peal upon peal of laughter followed, the people went off every way, and the next day the lecturer upon electricity and guano was among the missing.

Immense Army.—Among the papers left by a French general lately in the United States, and who was formerly attached to the grand army of Bonaparte which passed the Niemen for Russia, was found a list of that army, which, in a few short months, perished by the climate and the shock of arms.

Poles, 60,000; Saxons, 30,000; Austrians, 30,000; Bavarians, 30,000; Prussians, 22,000; Westphalians, 20,000; Wurtembergers, 3,000; Badenians, 8,000; Danubians, 4,000; Goths and Wiemar, 2,000; Wurtzburg and Franconia, 5,000; Mecklenburg, Nassau and Small Princes, 5,000; Italians and Neapolitans, 20,000; Spanish and Portuguese, 4,000; Swiss, 10,000; French, 250,000; including 60,000 cavalry, besides 40,000 horses, artillery and train, consisting of 1,200 pieces of cannon. Total, 483,000, with the women, and other followers of the army, making a grand total of 526,000 persons—the largest army ever concentrated at any period of history. The number of Russians destroyed in this campaign exceeded 200,000. Thus over 600,000 perished to gratify one man.

A Valuable Discovery in Africa.—It is stated in a letter recently published in the columns of the National Intelligencer, that a new race of people have been discovered near the mission established by the American Board at the Saloon, who are described as being far superior to any upon the coast, and whose language is represented as one of the most perfect and harmonious in all the world; who have among them a tradition that some two centuries ago a stranger came to their country and instructed them in civilization and their duties; who are acquainted with the facts and truths of the holy Scriptures, and who are remarkably prepared for the reception of further knowledge. They are at present removing from the interior towards the coast, and the missionaries cherish the hope that through their agency civilization and Christianity may be widely diffused.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

LOTS, belonging to the NAUVOO WATER POWER CO.—The cheapest and best in the city, are offered for sale on as moderate terms as a purchaser can reasonably ask.

The lots are beautifully situated on the bank of the river, where the most business part of the city eventually will be.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. EDWARD HUNTER Esq.
JOHN E. PAGE, President.
July 14:11tf

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor.

WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop, a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coats cut and made for \$1.00. Pants and vests " " 50. Coats cut for 25. Pants and vests for 12 1/2 and other work in proportion.

Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms.

N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style.
June 11, 1845. 6 3 m

In the Hancock Circuit Court Illinois

May Term A. D. 1845.

State of Illinois,)
Hancock County,) ss.

Erastus Snow,)
vs.)
Charles Beck.)

NOTICE—Is hereby given to the said

Charles Beck, that a writ of attachment

has been issued out of the clerk's

office of the Circuit Court of said county

at the suit of Erastus Snow against the

estate of you the said Charles Beck, for

the sum of two hundred and twenty five

dollars, returnable to the May term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is

pending before said court, and has been

returned by the sheriff of said county,

levied on the following described property,

to wit the north west quarter of the

south east quarter of section No. 17, in

township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west;

also the south east quarter of the north

east quarter of section No. 19, township

No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also one

third of an acre being the north east

corner of lot No. 1, block No. 13, in Wells

addition to Nauvoo, being eleven rods on

the east side; also served on John Lam-

oreaux, Truman Barlow, Hiram Falk, &

Ephraim S. Green as garnishees; that

unless you the said Charles Beck, and the

said garnishees aforesaid shall appear

before the said Circuit Court on the first

day of the next term thereof, to be hold-

en at the Court house in Carthage, on the

third Monday in the month of May next,

and plead, answer, or demur to the said

plaintiff's action, in judgment will be

rendered against you by default, and the

premises so attached will be sold to satisfy

the same with cost.

Witness, D. E. HEAD, clerk of

[L.S.] our said Circuit Court and the seal

thereof at Carthage this 3d day of

April, A. D. 1845.

D. E. HEAD, clerk.

A. W. BABBITT for Plaintiff.

April 5—49—tf.

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.

HARDEN & CO'S PASSENGER

ARRANGEMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to

send to Europe for their friends,

can procure a passage by any of the Packet

ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21,

and 26th of every month, for New York,

Boston, or New Orleans.

Also, those wishing to remit money to their

friends in Europe, can purchase from on-

board sterling upwards, all the particulars of

which, can be ascertained by enquiring of

JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent.

Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors

above the old Printing office.

Nauvoo, May 1845—4tf

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO

AND VICINITY.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

The subscribers having recently

opened a shop for the above business;

would respectfully solicit, of the inhabi-

ants of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of

their patronage. They for the present,

design to confine themselves exclusively

to the Manufacturing of Ladies and Chil-

dren's shoes, and having had long experi-

ence in said business, have no hesitation

in recommending their work as being as

good as the best. They have on hand

the best assortment of Morocco and Kid

that has ever been in the city—prices

moderate, and a reasonable deduction for

cash. Their stand may be found corner

of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one

half mile east of the Mansion.

Also, an assortment of Leather, Calf

skins, Goat skins, Lining &c. &c., for

sale, on reasonable terms.

MEAD & RAGER.

Nauvoo, June 10th, 1845—8:3m

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE Association is now prepared to

supply the citizens with Boots, Shoes,

Saddles and Harness upon the shortest notice

and the most reasonable prices. We invite a

call from those who want to purchase such

articles, because we will not be under obli-

gation to the city when the cash is paid—

the fact is we cannot be under obli-

gation to manufacture our own leather and that of the

best quality, and the workmen, both in the

tannery and shoe shop, are the best in the west-

ern country, being principally from the Eastern and

Southern cities and from Great Britain.

We will pay the highest price for hides in

leather, boots, shoes, harness, and cash occa-

sionally.

Remember the counsel to keep your hides in

Nauvoo.

We will tan hides on shares.

General depot, three blocks east of the Tem-

ple, Mulholland street.

SAUEL MULLIVER, President.

ZENAS H. GURLEY, Superintend-

ant of the Tannery.

July 1, 1845—9tf

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his

farm for cash, or for a farm in

Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays

four miles east of the county seat of

Branch county, Michigan, one mile north

of the Chicago turnpike, and contains

eighty acres, about fifty under improve-

ment, the balance good timbered land,

with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50tf

TWO farms one containing 180 acres,

70 acres improved, with a good

frame house, and out houses; the other

containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved,

with a good block house, and out houses;

—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated

about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 18

miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from

Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60

acres improved, with a good dwell-

ing house and out houses, situated south

west of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Illi-

nois.

The owners of the above farms will

exchange stock; for further particulars

apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri.

Apply to the above.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of

Pinkneyville, the county seat in

Perry county, Illinois, containing 120

acres improved, with a good block house

and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65

acres improved, with a frame house,

and out houses, about thirteen miles from

the county seat, Nashville, in Washing-

ton county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35

acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the

county seat, Marion, in Williamson county,

Illinois, with a good house and out

houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

FOR sale or exchange, a plantation

situated 50 miles from Vicksburg,

Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7

miles south of Lines' store on the Jack-

son road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30

miles from Jackson, containing 1080

acres of land, with 90 acres of improve-

ment, with a good dwelling house and

out buildings; indisputable title given.

For further particulars apply to George

Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400

acres, 80 acres improved, good

dwellings, good well at the door,

with springs and branch near by—would

also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs,—

situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hines

county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from

Lines' store. For further particulars ap-

ply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of en-

closed land, 50 acres under a high

state of cultivation, and 90 acres of ex-

cellent timber, of first rate quality, a

good comfortable farm house, and good

out buildings, together with a good pump

of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit

trees, located on the road leading from

Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from

each place, and three and a half from the

National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located

in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mis-

sineway river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1845—49tf

ALSO:

A FARM containing 180 acres, with

50 acres under cultivation, well tim-

bered and well watered, with an orchard

of 50 bearing apple trees, together with

many other fruit trees, such as cherries,

peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry

township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15

miles from the head of White Water canal at

Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncie-

town, near a little town called Burlington;

there are two log cabins and a stable upon

the premises; the quality of the land is

equal to any in the country. The sub-

scriber proposes to exchange for land in

Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a

reduced price, for cash or other good